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ETHIOPIA

ADDIS REPORTS HUNGARIAN PRAISE OF ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

LD032004Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic Peoples' Front and vice president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Comrade Per Molnar, has said that he was highly impressed with the tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm of the Ethiopian masses. Comrade Per Molnar, who has been participating in Addis Ababa in the preparatory international conference of solidarity with the anti-imperialist and antiapartheid struggle of the peoples of Africa and the Middle East, said that based on this enthusiasm and with the formation of the workers' party, Ethiopia will overcome all difficulties. He said that in this Ethiopia can count on the fraternal cooperation of all socialist countries.

What impressed him most, Comrade Molnar said, was the popularity of the leaders of the revolution, particularly Chairman Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, who he described as an outstanding figure for the peoples cause. Comrade Molnar urged that this massive enthusiasm should be realized in the every day life of the revolution through discipline hard work, increased production and enriched culture.

He said it is appropriate that the forthcoming international conference of solidarity with the anti-imperialist and antiapartheid struggle for the peoples of Africa and the Middle East should be held in the capital of revolutionary Ethiopia. This, he said, was because the Ethiopian revolution is an example for the whole of Africa, adding that the conference will also be a forum to express solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution.

MENGISTU BIDS FAREWELL TO OUTGOING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD032306Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, this morning received and bid farewell to the outgoing French ambassador to Ethiopia Yves Barbier, who is returning home after ending his tour of duty. Present on the occasion were Berhanu Baye, Provisional Military Administrative Council standing committee member in charge of foreign affairs and Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs.

In a speech during the occasion, Mengistu Haile Mariam recalled the longstanding friendly relations linking Ethiopia and France, noting that France was the first country to erupt in revolution. He explained that France's respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia reflected the friendly relations between the two countries. He went on to point out that the economic ties which existed between Ethiopia and Djibouti when the latter was under France's administration were one of the factors which had brought Ethiopia and France closer together. He noted that the two countries had an identical stance on opposing and withstanding the Somali Government's machinations to prevent Djibouti from achieving its independence.

Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that since the eruption of the Ethiopian revolution, Ethiopia had made considerable efforts to help Djibouti achieve its independence. He stated that France should support the inviolability of Djibouti's territorial integrity by adopting a nonalined stance on the dispute in the region and by strengthening the economic relations between Djibouti and Ethiopia without damaging Ethiopia's basic interests.

He pointed out that in France, in its internal policy in particular, adhered to the principle of the equality of the nationalities in Djibouti, that would further strengthen relations between Djibouti and France.

The French ambassador to Ethiopia, Yves Barbier, said that it is France's policy to support the equality of nationalities in Djibouti, to have closer relations with Ethiopia and to maintain peace in the region. He said France's nonalined policy was based on Djibouti's territorial integrity, that its sovereignty must be respected and that the nationalities in Djibouti must have equal rights. Pointing out that equality between nationalities was possible only when there was economic equality, he said such equality could be realized only when these nationalities cooperated closely with Ethiopia. The ambassador noted that France had repeatedly stressed the inviolability of Ethiopia's territorial integrity and he added that a just peace could be restored in eastern Africa only if the Somali Government renounced its territorial claims on its neighboring countries. In conclusion, he thanked Mengistu Haile Mariam for receiving and talking to him before his departure.

KENYA

NAIROBI COMMENTS ON OUSTING OF RHODESIAN COMINISTER

LD032044Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "The Way It Is"]

[Text] The latest developments in Zimbabwe confirm the predictions of all peace-loving nations in the world that the Rhodesian internal settlement that was signed exactly 2 months ago today is doomed to failure. The Salisbury agreement signed by Ian Smith and the three internally-based nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, promised to set in motion the forces that will lead Zimbabwe towards majority rule by the end of this year. To all observers however, the four-man Executive Council, which now leads the country, has been slow in introducing substantive changes. As far as the people of Zimbabwe are concerned, the presence of three black leaders in the Executive Council has changed nothing. Smith himself was quick to prove that he had no intention of relinquishing his arrogant stance.

Three days after the signing of the agreement, the racist regime launched a massive and unprovoked air and ground attack on Zambia in which 22 innocent lives perished. This attack, whose sole purpose was to prove that Smith still calls the tune in Zimbabwe, provoked the condemnation of the racist regime from many quarters of the civilized world. In a message to the Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, our President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta said the attack proved that the white racists were desperate and would stop at nothing. But, as if the Smith regime had lost all sense of judgment and morality, it launched yet another invasion of Zambia on 2d April in which more innocent lives were lost. Within Zimbabwe itself, repressive measures against the indigenous black population continue unabated. While strict dusk to dawn curfew laws still apply to the rural populations herded together in 45 villages, volatile [as heard] populations in urban centers complain in whispers that in spite of the agreement nothing has changed.

And just over a week ago black university students in Salisbury took to the streets to voice their objection to the agreement. The 2-day student demonstration in Salisbury, in which the Muzorewa-Sithole-Chirau gang was dubbed a miserable minority of politically power-hungry birds of passage, symbolized the mood in the entire country.

They also came at a time when Smith and his three blind henchmen in the Executive Council were facing their first crisis since the sham Executive Council was established on 21st March.

Since the signing of the Salisbury agreement, the internal nationalists, especially Muzorewa and Sithole, have been desperately seeking some movement which could accord the people of Zimbabwe some semblance of change. It was in this desperate search that agreement was reached on 6th April on the establishment of a Ministerial Council, a nine-portfolio cabinet with equal black and white representation.

One man who has been quick to grasp the hollowness and hypocrisy of the Salisbury agreement is Byron Hove, a barrister living in exile in London, who was invited by Muzorewa to join the government. A few days after taking office as cominister for justice, law and order, Mr Hove called for the promotion of Africans in the civil service, police and the army. But Mr Hove's so frank and sincere remarks were not taken kindly by Smith and consequently he was unceremoniously booted from the government.

The ease with which Smith has fired Byron Hove leaves no one in doubt that he is in full control and as determined as ever to keep the racist minority in power. Similarly, the glaring helplessness of the bishop to reason with Smith over the disgraceful departure of his friend, Hove, confirmed what has so often been said--that he is as far away from the reins of power as he was during his exile.

What must be done now is for the bishop to heed the call by his supporters who last Sunday demonstrated against the sham government urging him to withdraw. Muzorewa's departure which should be immediate will hopefully inject some courage into the other two collaborations, Sithole and Chirau, to empty their desks and get out to fight Smith. That is the way it is.

SOMALIA

SOMALI LIBERATION FRONTS CLAIM BATTLE VICTORIES

LD031148Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] killed 105 Abyssinian and 13 Cuban soldiers in a clash at Fayambiro, between Jijiga and Harar on 24 April. In the same engagement the WSLF forces wounded many allied soldiers and inflicted heavy damage on them. The report, carried by DANAB, the mouthpiece of the WSLF and Abo, adds that in other battles, which took place at Gora and Goba on 30 April, the Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF] killed 376 Abyssinian soldiers. The gallant SALF forces also wounded many allied soldiers and captured large quantities of light and heavy weapons.

TANZANIA

POLICE BOLSTER CHOLERA QUARANTINE IN NORTH

PA040126Y Paris AFP in English 0119 GMT 4 May 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 4 (AFP)--Police reinforcements have been (?sent) to Kibosho division, Moshi, in northern Tanzania, to help enforce the cholera quarantine there, the Tanzania news agency SHIHATA reports. The agency said yesterday that five people had died of cholera at Kibosho division in the week past and 15 more were under treatment. The reported cholera death toll is about 500 in seven months. Last month the first deaths were reported in Zanzibar.

CHAD

FRENCH PRESS REPORTS ON FRENCH TROOPS FOR CHAD CITED

LD031626Y Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 3, JANA--Today's edition of the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE reported that the French Government on Monday dispatched more troops to Chad. The paper expressed its concern about sending the troops to back the regime of General Malloum in the coming weeks. Meanwhile the newspaper ROUGE reported this morning that another contingent of paratroopers, stationed in Vannes military base, is getting ready to be lifted to Chad to back up the 1,200 French soldiers already there.

The paper added: "There is a possibility of sending field artillery and anti-missile rockets to the battle area. The operations in Chad are code-named Toucoud by the Defence Ministry."

The Paris newspaper LE MATIN, reported this morning that 200 marines, stationed in Vannes military base, left France for Chad last Sunday. Another 130 marines, specially trained in artillery, arrived at Noyenne railway station north of Paris yesterday and were transferred to Roissy airport on their way to Chad.

LE MATIN confirmed the presence of the marine contingent's officers in Ndjamena for the past few days.

IVORY COAST

ALGERIA'S BOUTEFLIKA MEETS WITH HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

LD031452Y Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Summary] Yamoussoukrou (Ivory Coast)--Foreign Minister Bouteflika arrived here on Monday from Conakry. He was met by Simeon Ake, the Ivory Coast foreign minister, and had preliminary talks with Houphouet-Boigny in the morning, and they continued in the evening. They discussed bilateral relations and the situation in Africa and the Arab world.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PRESIDENT DA COSTA MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

For Algiers reportage on President Manuel Pinto Da Costa's official visit to Algeria, which began on 3 May, see the North Africa section of the 4 May Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

SENEGAL

GUINEA, SENEGAL MINISTERS BEGIN NORMALIZATION TALKS

PA040217Y Paris AFP in French 2141 GMT 3 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 3 May (AFP)--This afternoon 11 Guinean and Senegalese ministers began talks at the Foreign Ministry which should lead to normalization between the two countries. This normalization had been agreed to at the Monrovia summit on 19 March which brought together the chiefs of state of Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

The ministers comprising the two delegations are those in charge of interior, security, [words indistinct], foreign affairs, higher learning and high school education and agricultural development. Guinea's attorney general also took part in his country's delegation. Four work sessions have been planned before joint communique is signed on Saturday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS' RESOLUTIONS

LD291647Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, 28 April--The foreign ministers of the Islamic countries have affirmed that the establishment of a just lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of the Palestine people. They also called for the severance of all diplomatic, consular, economic and other relations with the Zionist entity and for joining the Arab boycott of Israel.

The Ninth Conference of the Islamic Foreign Ministers held its public session this evening during which it approved the resolutions and recommendations of the Political Committee. The Islamic foreign ministers issued a resolution on the Middle East issue and the member countries' support for the Arab countries to regain their occupied territories and to the Palestinian people to regain their firm national rights out of the consideration that such support is a responsibility and duty dictated by Islamic solidarity and the principle of justice and peace, and that this solidarity should express itself in a practical and effective manner.

The resolution reaffirmed that any effort made to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East should be based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's firm national rights.

The resolution strongly condemned Israel's aggression on and occupation of southern Lebanon, and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the area. It called on the Security Council, in the event of a delay in the Israeli forces' withdrawal, to take measures and impose sanctions as per chapter seven of the UN Charter.

The Islamic foreign ministers called on the world peoples to support the Arab peoples and states facing Israeli aggression. They affirmed the Islamic countries' commitment to supporting the Arab cause and their pledge to provide political, financial and military support to the Arab frontline states and the PLO in their legitimate struggle to retrieve their occupied territories.

The foreign ministers decisions denounced the position of the states supplying Israel with aid and arms, considering the real purpose of flooding Israel with these huge quantities of destructive weapons as being the adoption of Israel as an imperialist racist base in the Third World in general and in Africa and Asia in particular. It reaffirmed that all measures taken by Israel to change the political, human, geographical, economic, civilization and cultural features of the occupied territories should be nul and void and are unethical and illegal.

The Islamic foreign ministers appealed to all states of the world to refrain from taking any action which can be exploited by Israel and which can help Israel to implement its policy. The ministers reaffirmed the need to sever all diplomatic and consular and economic as well as other relations with the Zionist entity at official and nonofficial levels. They also called on all member countries of the Islamic world to join the Arab boycott of Israel, and called on the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities defined by the UN Charter for maintaining international peace and security.

As regards the Palestine question, the conference expressed its deep regret at the Security Council's failure to translate the UN resolutions into actions--resolutions concerning the firm national rights of the Palestine people.

The foreign ministers called on the Security Council to reconsider the recommendations and report of the committee formed to discuss the established rights of the Palestine people under the UN General Assembly recommendations. They renewed their assertion of the Palestine people's right to continue the struggle by all military and political means for the retrieval of their established national rights, above all, their right to return to Palestine and to establish their independent national state over their national soil.

The conference called on the United States to recognize the PLO and reaffirmed the Moslem adherance to Jerusalem and the determination of Islamic Congress member countries to liberate and retrieve it. The foreign ministers asserted these governments' insistence that Jerusalem shall not be a bargaining or concession issue. The conference decided to give the necessary financial aid to consolidate the Arab and Islamic existence of the holy city.

On the Cyprus issue, the conference draws attention to the agreement reached in 1977 between the two leaders of the Cypriot communities with the aim of setting up an independent federal Cypriot state which embraces the two communities and which is unbiased.

In this respect, the conference supported the principle of the two communities' economic and political equality within the framework [remainder of sentence indistinct]. It urged all members of the Islamic Congress to adopt all necessary measures further to consolidate political and economic effective solidarity with the Moslem Turkish community in Cyprus.

As regards the situation in southern Africa, the conference affirmed the Islamic countries' commitment and unconditional support for the government and people of Mozambique in their efforts to combat racist regimes and imperialism in southern Africa. It affirmed the Islamic Congress member countries' support materially and morally for Mozambique to enable it to overcome the obstacles resulting from implementation of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations against the racist Rhodesian regime.

The Islamic foreign minister decided that Africa, the Middle East and South Asia must be made nuclear-free zones.

As regards the situation in the Horn of Africa, the conference expressed its belief that foreign interference in local conflicts will only complicate them and seriously impede the chances of peaceful solutions. The conference expressed its deep faith in the policy of nonalinement with regard to the defense of the freedom and independence of states. It called on all non-African countries to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the African peoples.

The conference called on the two sides to the conflict in the Horn of Africa to reach a just peaceful solution to the problem through negotiations held under the auspices of the OAU. Regarding the Jerusalem Fund, the conference decided to increase the fund's capital to $100 million instead of $60 million.

In connection with the conditions of Moslem minorities, the conference decided to set up a new administration belonging to the [word indistinct] of the secretariat general of the Islamic Congress to be called "the administration of the nonmember states' Moslem communities." It will collect data, information and statistics about these communities.

Regarding the problem of the Moslems in the southern Philippines, the conference expressed deep indignation at the actions of annihilation directed against the Moslem communities in the southern Philippines. It reentrusted the ministerial committee, comprising Saudi Arabia, Libya, Somalia and Senegal, with the task of mediation. The conference regarded the Moro National Liberation Front, which signed in 1976 Tripoli agreement, the representative of the Moslems in the southern Philippines.

The conference calls on all member-states to give moral and financial aid to the Moro front, demanding that internal autonomy be given to the Moslem community in the southern Philippines.

The conference stressed the great importance it attaches to the Law of the Sea Conference, regarding it as one of the most important action in the international field [words indistinct] the members to take the necessary measures to consolidate cooperation and consultation among themselves at the Law of the Sea Conference which is currently being held in Geneva. [words indistinct]

ANGOLA

SOUTH SUFFERS FROM SHORTAGES, GOVERNMENT ACTION TAKEN

LD031210Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Commander (Loi), the third deputy prime minister, and members of the Inter-ministerial Council of the Production Branch, CIRP, who has gone to Ongiva, the capital of Cunene, returned to Luanda last night.

Questioned by our reporters, Commander (Loi) said on arrival that the 12th session of the CIRP had examined problems and shortages affecting that province, some of which should be resolved shortly. Speaking about his visits to the Cunene municipalities of Namacunde and Santa Clara, on the border, the third deputy prime minister said that the popular enthusiasm for the tasks of defense and national reconstruction was evident everywhere.

RHODESIA

KNOWLEDGE OF 27 MAY 'ROUNDTABLE' DISCLAIMED

PA031647Y Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 3 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, 3 May (AFP)--The Rhodesian transitional government today rejected suggestions in London that a roundtable conference on the country's future would be held on May 27.

"Nobody here knows anything about it," co-minister for foreign affairs Pieter Van Der Byl told AFP here today.

His comment followed a report from London quoting informed sources, which said the conference would be held at Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River frontier between Rhodesia and its northern neighbour Zambia.

Sources close to the minister suggested that the report had been planted by the British Foreign Office ahead of tomorrow's House of Commons debate on Rhodesia, during which the conservative opposition was expected to denounce bitterly the Labour Government's Rhodesian policy.

Nevertheless, the sources said that the new Rhodesian governing team did not entirely rule out a fresh all-party conference provided that this did not try to renegotiate the country's future on a basis other than provided by the March 3 Salisbury settlement agreement.

It was important, the sources said, that such a conference should be devoted to the most important question of all--how to bring about a ceasefire.

It was suggested that, despite last week's rejection of the latest Anglo-American peace proposals, the call issued yesterday for guerrillas to lay down their arms should be seen as part of the run-up to a conference which would deal with an end to the fighting.

According to reliable sources, the ceasefire yesterday was worded in such a way as to respond to demands put by guerrilla sector commanders in the field during secret contacts with representatives of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole.

The two, together with Premier Ian Smith and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, form the Executive Council, the upper tier of the interim administration.

The ceasefire call was predictably rejected today by one of the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, who said in Lusaka that the war would be stepped up.

In Maputo, the wing of the front led by Robert Mugabe said it would ignore the appeal.

Nevertheless, usually reliable sources here reported that a major drive had been prepared to convince individual guerrillas fighting in the bush that the March 3 agreement had paved the way to majority rule and that there was thus no reason for them to go on fighting.

Among the measures mentioned by the sources was the printing of one million leaflets to be dropped over the operational areas, the fitting of loudspeaker system to helicopters and armoured cars to broadcast ceasefire appeals to guerrillas, and the setting up of special reception centers for guerrillas who wished to stop fighting.

UANC EXPRESSES 'RESERVATIONS' ON CEASE-FIRE

PA031706Y Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 3 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, 3 May (AFP)--A fresh row today threatened to rock Rhodesian transitional government after one of its members expressed grave reservations about the ceasefire call issued yesterday.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) issued a new statement suggesting that the Executive Council, upper tier of the interim administration, had not gone far enough.

Bishop Muzorewa is one of the four members of the council which put its name to yesterday's appeal.

The other members are Premier Ian Smith, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jermiah Chirau.

Political sources expressed astonishment at the UANC statement, especially since it appeared that the Executive Council had succeeeded in defusing the row last weekend over the sacking of black Justice Minister Byron Hove.

The statement alleged that a ceasefire would only become effective "when the Executive Council was seen to be putting into effect the provision of the Salisbury settlement agreement, notably concerning the removal of racial discrimination.

"This is not being done at the moment," it said.

It affirmed that a ceasefire, which implied both sides laying down their arms and a surrender, when only one side, the guerrillas, stopped fighting, were "two different things."

"Much as we would wish to see the Executive Council succeed in their effort to bring the fighting to an end, we would suggest they do not lose sight of their priorities. For example, if the guerrillas returned and later the European electorate voted no in their referendum, what will be the guerrillas' fate?" the statement asked.

The UANC warned that, while the primary function of the transitional government was to bring about a ceasefire, "this cannot be done in isolation."

It picked out for attack areas where the Executive Council in yesterday's ceasefire appeal had claimed it was taking Rhodesia irreversibly down the road to black majority rule.

On the question of the release of political detainees, the UANC statement said this had "only been partially done."

The council had boasted of freeing more than 700 of the country's 945 detainees and said the cases of the remainder were under review.

The UANC statement rejected Executive Council claims that efforts had been made to ease restrictions on the lives of Africans living in war-affected rural areas.

"According to reports reaching the UANC, nothing has been done to create, in the TTLS (Tribal Trust Lands) a climate conducive to holding free elections.

"Security forces, especially the internal affairs district assistants, are known to have intensified their ill treatment of the population," the statement said.

SITHOLE CALLS ON GUERRILLAS TO STOP FIGHTING

WA031947Y London REUTER in English 1938 GMT 3 May 78 WA

[By William Saltmarsh]

[Excerpts] Salisbury, Rhodesia, May 3, REUTER--Black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole called on Rhodesian guerrillas today to stop fighting and turn to politics.

"The military victory has been won, what remains now is the political victory," his party said in a statement which followed an appeal for a ceasefire issued yesterday by Rhodesia's new multiracial interim government.

At party headquarters, supporters were spoting T-shirts with "ZANU" [Zimbabwe African National Union] printed above a picture of Rhodesia's Zimbabwe ruins and below it the slogan: "Let us rebuild Zimbabwe."

Today's statement, which also was issued in ZANU's name, said Mr Sithole was the true president of the organization and added:

"Mugabe leads a small group of political opportunists and fugitives from justice.

"We call upon ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] guerrillas to now vigorously pursue an active part in explaining to the people the agreement reached on the 3rd of March 1978."

Mr Nkomo's chief representative inside Rhodesia, Josiah Chimamano, told REUTER the organization was considering changing the name of its internal wing from African National Council-Zimbabwe to ZAPU. But he added: "We have been ZAPU all the time. It won't make any material difference to change."

Of the ceasefire call, he said: "It cannot work unless the two sides involved in the fighting are involved in the ceasefire--the Patriotic Front and the Smith regime."

Mr Chinamano said the interim government's appeal was based on hopes that there would be defections among the guerrillas, "but you can't talk in terms to a few people who defect as a ceasefire."

"The bulk of the ZANU army will remain intact and under Mugabe," he added.

SEYCHELLES

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS REMAIN IN CUSTODY IN WAKE OF PLOT

PA031546Y Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 3 May 78 PA

[Text] Victoria, 3 May (AFP)--It was learned on Wednesday in Victoria that the 21 persons arrested in Seychelles in the wake of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government of President France Albert Rene remain in custody and their lawyers have not been able to obtain their release, not even on bail.

A statement by President Rene, published in the official newspaper on Tuesday, confirms that "the present situation in Seychelles may lead to the declaration of a state of emergency, depending on the progress of events."

Meanwhile, calm continues to prevail in Seychelles, where the daily life of the residents and tourists is being carried out as usual. This made police control points on the streets of Mahe, the main island of the archipelago, all the more noticeable on Tuesday night.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA WILL NOT SPEAK AT UN DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

LD031300Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1001 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, announced yesterday that South Africa had decided not to address the special United Nations debate on South-West Africa/Namibia, but he had appealed instead for UN cooperation in ensuring a peaceful transition to independence in the territory.

The appeal was contained in a letter to the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in which South Africa clearly rejected any alteration to the Western settlement proposals it accepted last week.

Mr Botha said in reply to questions by newsmen that the government had decided not to seek to enter the UN debate.

"We came to the conclusion that it would be better for me to send a message direct to the secretary general setting out our position," he said.

Dr Waldheim has been asked to circulate the letter as an official UN General Assembly document.

Mr Botha confirmed at the weekend that South Africa was considering seeking to enter the debate in the assembly, which voted in 1974 to suspend South Africa's rights there. It is understood that among the reasons this was considered were the facts that South Africa's domestic policies were not under consideration and that SWAPO's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, had been given an opportunity to demand alterations to the Western proposals.

In his letter to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said the proposals were the result of a year of negotiation with the five Western Security Council countries and called for their immediate implementation.

"Whatever might have been our differences in the past, I appeal to you to urge all members of the United Nations to cooperate unreservedly in this final process of fulfilling the national aspirations of the people of the territory.

"They demand it. We owe it to them. It ought to be implemented without delay," Mr Botha wrote.

Without mentioning SWAPO by name, Mr Botha said (?South Africa), since accepting the proposals, had scrupulously refrained from further comment and the five Western powers had adhered to their position in considered statements.

"A great deal has been said by others about the proposals, and suggestions have been forthcoming which would change the whole basis and concept."

Throughout the negotiations with South Africa, the five Western powers had agreed that the maintenance of law and order and the safety of persons and property should not be jeopardized.

"South Africa assumes that the international community shares this concern.

"The proposals of the five in this regard are the result of 12 months of serious negotiations. The final product is delicately balanced and cannot be disturbed without wrecking the edifice," Mr Botha said.

"While all provisions of the proposals could obviously not satisfy the preferences of every party, South Africa, after consultation with the people of South-West Africa, bent over backwards to be as accomodating as possible.

"It cannot go beyond this. We cannot act in defiance of the peopleof South-West Africa," he stated.

The people of the territory had come to believe that by the end of 1978 they would have their own independent country.

"The credibility not only of the South African Government but also of the United Nations is at stake. South Africa for its part will not go back on its undertaking to the inhabitants of South-West Africa.

"If a peaceful solution is to be achieved, there cannot be another period of indecision."

"We are now witnessing the killing and abduction of innocent people [words indistinct] individuals who claim to be the representatives of the very people they murder in cold blood.

"No civilized community can tolerate these hideous acts, and the innocent victims are demanding that they should be stopped.

"All the elements which formed the basis of so many years of dispute and acrimony between South Africa and the United Nations can now be eliminated.

"All we ask is that the people now be allowed to elect representatives on the basis of one-man, one-vote to decide a constitution for their country in order to achieve independence peacefully and under conditions which will enable the future independent government of the territory to maintain order, stability and economic well-being."

In negotiations with the five, South Africa had in a spirit of cooperation done all it could to facilitate agreement consonant with its responsibilities towards the people and, in particular, the security of the territory.

Some speakers in the special UN debate had, however, accused South Africa of intransigence in spite of its acceptance of the Western proposals.

"What is it that the international community wants?" Mr Botha asked Dr Waldheim.

"For many years the clamour has been for early independence and one-man, one-vote, free elections on a territory-wide basis under conditions satisfactory to the international community.

"All these requirements have been met and, but its acceptance [as received] South Africa had clearly demonstrated its irrevocable commitment to absolute independence for South-West Africa on this very basis."

The territory's boundaries had been clearly defined, including in documents of the League of Nations and the United Nations itself, and South Africa had sovereignty over Walvis Bay. "Whatever arrangement might be reached between South Africa and a duly elected government of an independent South-West Africa is a matter for these two governments," Mr Botha wrote.

Botha 'Disappointed' Over UN Voting

LD040627Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says he is disappointed that 21 countries abstained from voting on the UN General Assembly resolution calling for South Africa's withdrawal from South-West Africa. He says they could have voted against the measure. He pointed out in Cape Town that the debate had been about South Africa's presence in South-West Africa, and South Africa had already accepted the Western settlement proposals for the territory.

Mr Botha said his government had taken note of the fact that even under these circumstances the five Western powers, whose proposals South Africa had accepted in full, had not been prepared to vote against the General Assembly resolution. The General Assembly measure calls for South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from South-West Africa and recommends economic sanctions to back up the demand.

TO RELEASE SWAPO OFFICIALS

Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[illegible] sources in Dar es Salaam say President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania [illegible] release of 11 SWAPO dissidents who have been held without trial in [illegible] 1976. The group includes Mr Andreas Shipanga, former information secretary, [illegible] and one former labor secretary, Mr Solomon Nifima. The dissidents [illegible] released within the next 10 days and will be thrown out of the country immediately.

[illegible] officials were first detained in Zambia in July 1976 after clashing with [illegible] leader, Sam Nujoma. He later accused them of being South African agents. [illegible] habeas corpus law prevented the dissidents from being detained indefinitely [illegible] were transferred to Tanzania, where no such statute is in force.

[illegible] order follows representations to President Nyerere from international human [illegible] groups.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AIR ROUTES ESTABLISHED--Dakar, 3 May (AFP)--According to an official communique, Guinea has decided to establish air routes connecting it with Senegal and the Ivory Coast. The Guinean Central Committee has decided to reopen air route R 13, which connects Dakar with Abidjan through Sambaoy, Faranah and Nzerekore (three Guinean cities). [Paris AFP in French 2139 GMT 3 May 78 PM]

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR IN TANZANIA DIES--The Sudanese ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Umar Ajabna, died of heart failure in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The body of Ndugu Ajabna, who was to be accredited to Romania after representing his country in Tanzania for about 3 years, is to be flown to Khartoum tonight. [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 2 May 78 LD/EA]

UGANDA NEWS AGENCY REORGANIZATION--President Amin has approved the reorganization of the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY, UNA, and appointed Nathan Epenu, who has been editor in chief of the "Voice of Uganda", as director of the agency. He also appointed Mr (Eddy Keronega), who has been controller of programs, Uganda Television, as deputy director, and Mr (Zulu Karobani), who has been deputy editor in chief of the "Voice of Uganda", as editor in chief of the agency. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 May 78 LD/EA]

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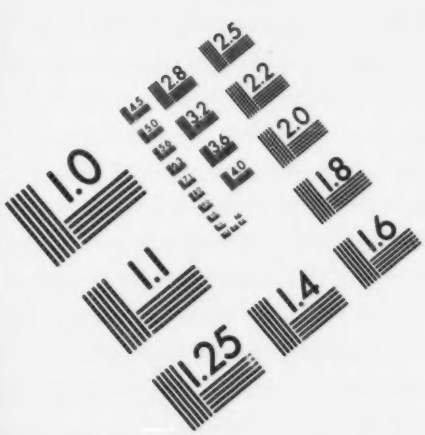

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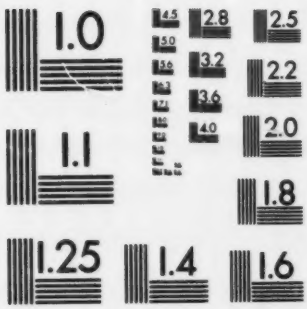

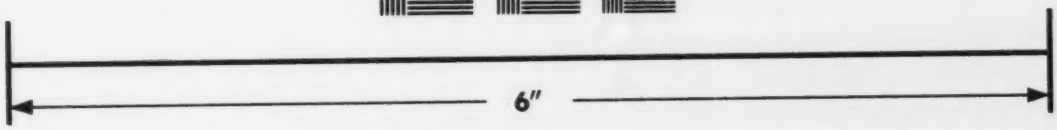

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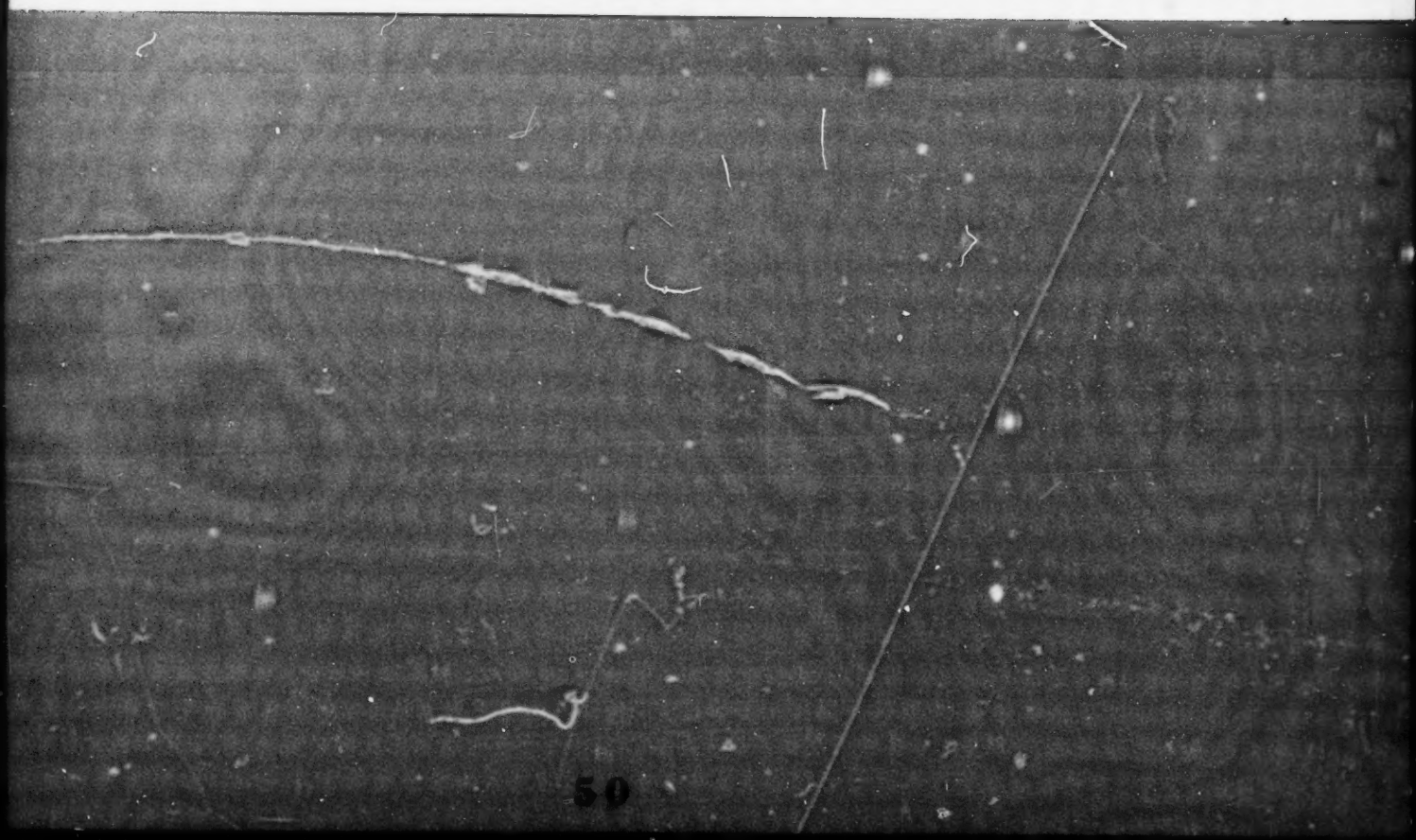
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